WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Pifth Avenue Theatre-Suspected Koster & Rint's fined-n-C Budison Squere Theatre-Havi Kirks Beleop Han Concert Half, Breatway Thay, and the New York Aguncium Micral Historia Niblo's torden Minstell, Million.

TRUTH EVER TO BE REMEMBERED.

What the House of Representatives Declare

Three Years Ago. From the Congressional Record, Vol. V., Part III., Page 2,230 Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States, That it is the duty of the House to declare, and this House does hereby solemnly declare, that Samuel J. Tilden of the State of New York received one hundred and ninety-six electoral votes for the office of President of the United States, all of which votes were cast and lists thereof signed, certified, and transmitted to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate, in conformity with the Constitution and laws of the United States, by electors legally eligible and qualified as such electors, each of whom had been duly appointed and elected in a manner directed by the Legislature of the State in and for which he cast his vote as aforesaid; and that said Samuel J. Tilden having thus received the vote of a majority of the electors appointed as aforesaid, he was thereby duly elected President of the United States of America for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877; and this House further decrere that Thorn A. Hendricks having received the same number of electoral votes for the office of Vice-President of the United States that were cast for Samuel J. Tilden for President as aforesaid, the said votes having been east for

him by the same persons who voted for the said Tilden for President as aforesaid, and at the same time and in the same manner, it is the opinion of this House that the said Thomas A. Hendricks of the State of Indiana was duly elected Vice-President of the United States for a term of four years, commencing on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1877.

No Military Nonsense.

Gen. HANCOCK is presented to the electors of the country as a fit person to be President, not because of his great qualities as a soldier, displayed as they were on many historic fields, but because of his greater qualities as a byw-respecting public ruler, displayed when, having absolute power thrust upon him in a district comprising an important part of the Union, he deliberately decided in favor of a civil instead of a military government. He knows, as we all know, that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention is not HANCOCK the Captain. but HANCOCK the Citizen; not the hero of Gettysburg, but the self-contained patriot who declared that "the right of trial by jury, the habens corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons, and the rights of property must be preserved."

Gen. HANCOCK knows very well the jealousy toward military Presidents, and especially the jealousy toward kitchen Cabinets made up of irresponsible military men, which pervades the American people. He knows that upon that rock GRANT split his Administration, and he knows that no successor of Grant can pursue a similar course without splitting his. We are sure that President HANCOCK will have no BARCOCKS and PORTERS managing his Administration, and no Military Rings plundering the Treasury. President HANCOCK will not keep about him a Cabinet of civilian knaves and nobodies, as President GRANT did leaving the real power of direction in a little coterie of army cronies. He will bring to his aid the foremost statesmen of the nation, the greatest experience, the ripest learning, and the purest characters, to be drawn from the leaders of the great party which shall have elected him. More dabsters in polities from West Point or Annapolis, whose whole professional training unfits them for any successful management of the great concerns of government, will take the seat that justly belongs to them; and they will keep it and no other to the end of HANCOCK's

Why the British are Disliked in India.

What is known as the vernacular or native press of India, has of late acquired remarkable development, and the result is that the faults and oppressions of British rule in that country can no longer be disguised. These strictures and opinions of leading Hindoo and Mohammedan newspapers are regularly translated and transmitted to England, and now we find the Nineteenth Century opening its pages to receive suggestions at first hand from an eminent Indian statesman, SYED AMEER ALL. Why is it that Englishmen, notwithstanding repeated reforms of the Calcutta administration, are still detested in India? And why is the one measure of retrenchment, which might avert the national bankruptcy, vehemently opposed by those who profess to govern India in the interest of the Govern-

The people of India, like every other aggregation of men, have their intelligent and educated class. To studiously exclude the men thus qualified from judicial and administrative functions, amounts virtually to the the English have done in Hindostan, and it is noteworthy that the tendency in this failed, squatters prepared to go into the direction has been emphasized during the present century, and especially since the direct centrol of the British Government say about the mistaken policy of banishing or deterring native talent from the civil service, has recently been urged with equal cogency by English military critics in regard to the discouragement of the native element in the Indian army. It is certain that the victories of CLIVE and HASTINGS were won with armies almost exclusively made up of native levies, officered by men of their own race, and that at the same epoch the most important judicial and executive duties were intrusted to native hands. Under the present system, however, not only the higher but all the interme diate posts in the military and civil service are monopolized by Englishmen, and only offices relatively insignificant are left to Hindoo and Mohammedan employees. Under those circumstances, the really capable and ambitious men, being cut off from the hope of advancement, avoid the public service altogether; and thus only inferior occupants can be found for those places where natives are indispensable. But perhaps nothing has operated so powerfully to estrange the intelligent and educated men among the Hindoos, as the galling dis-

tween Englishmen and natives performing exactly the same duties. This distinction, entailing a tremendous burden on the Indian Government, constitutes the chief stumbling block in the way of ilscal reform; and It is interesting to see what a competent native critic has to say upon the subject.

It seems that an act of Parliament was

passed in 1870, which purported to place the

Indian subjects of the British crown on a footing of equality with its European subjects. Had the fundamental purpose of this measure been carried out by the Calcutta Government, the invidious distinction in the matter of pay, besides other disqualifications to which natives are subject, would have disappeared. It was argued, however, that Hindoos living in their own country do not require such large salaries as Englishmen going out to a foreign land. But SYED AMEER ALI insists that two fallacies are involved in this assumption. Is it necessary. he asks, to import foreign labor into India at a greater cost to do the same work which Hindeo would do equally well? If it be so, then this affirmative answer seems to prove too much, for it follows that an Indian should not be placed in any position, on any pay whatever. On the other hand, if both are equally efficient, the foreigner who chooses to migrate from Europe to India ought to recognize the principle which governs the earnings of employment wherever there is no monopoly, and accept the wages of in-

digenous labor. Moreover, the native critic categorically denies that Englishmen require larger salaries than Indians of the abilities to which important duties would be likely to be confided. He takes for granted that offices of trust and responsibility which exact not only capacity and cultivation, but also probity and independence, would be conferred on then who form the link between Western and Eastern civilization. Now as a matter of fact, he affirms that the style of living among the mon of culture now growing up in India under Western influences is little inferior to that of Europeans; and he surprises us by adding that they all look forward to bestowing on their children the benefits of an English university education. As to the claims on their charity put forward by their numerous dependents. these, he says, are incomparably more burdensome than any responsibilities of the kind resting on Europeans. The needy young Englishmen, indeed, who go out in such swarms to India, have, in the majority of cases, only themselves to support. The sole object of their residence there is to save as much as possible, and return home with a fortune acquired from salaries wrung out

of the poor people of India and wholly dis-

proportionate to the services rendered.

We must say that unprejudiced observers will agree with the Indian critic in regarding the discrimination mentioned, which runs through every branch of the military and civil services, as a gricvance calculated to debar competent Hindoos from public employment and to profoundly alienate and embitter public opinion. If economy is to be kept in view, and only by rigorous economy can the bankruptcy of India be averted, It seems clear that the pay of all the officers of Government should be cut down, irrespective of every question of nationality Were all stipends reduced without reference to race, color, or creed, there would be no fear of galling comparisons being drawn beween a European and an Indian employee. The act of 1870, to which we have alluded, was passed by the last GLADSTONE Ministry, and it is hard to see how the present Liberal Cabinet, with any show of consistency, can avoid compelling the execution of its equitable provisions. If Prof. FAWCETT has the influence with them which he is supposed to have, if there is, indeed, any real intention on the part of the present Government to utilize the capacity of educated Indians in judicial and administrative work. a sweeping reduction of all salaries, and apportionment of them on the principle of equal pay for equal service, should be carried into effect with the sole object of benefiting one of the poorest and most over taxed countries in the world.

Payne's Performance.

The ground on which two armed attempts have already been made this year by white men to settle in the Indian Territory, is that the various tribes of Indians themselves have released sundry lands there to the Government, and that these have accordingly become public lands, open to settlement under the Homestead and Preemption acts. In support of this view they cite a letter, circulated in printed form, from E. C. BOUDINOT, a Cherokee, and clerk of the House Committee on Private Land Claims. to a citizen of Baltimore, holding that the lands in question are "unappropriated public lands," within the meaning of the act of May 20, 1862, and the subsequent acts regulating homesteads.

The Indian treaties of 1866, made with tribes in the Indian Territory, did undoubtedly bring into the possession of the Government about fourteen million acres of land. Since that date about 480,000 acres, in round numbers, have been assigned to the Sacs and Foxes, about 744,000 to the Wichitas, and about 576,000 to the Pottawatomies: a total of about 1,800,000 acres. About twelve million acres of this purchase are still left unappropriated, and it is upon this remainder that the would-be settlers make claims. For several years people endeavored to obtain from Congress the necessary authority to go upon these lands; and Congressman Waddill of Missouri introduced into the House a resolution, which was never adopted, authorizing and directing Mr. Carl Schunz to cause all public lands in the Indian Territory not occupied decapitation of a nation. This is just what | by Indian tribes to be offered for settlement under the land laws. This attempt having Territory from Wichita, Coffeyville, Che topa, Vinita, and other points in Kansas, on their own responsibility. Some crossed to was substituted for that of the East India | the Quapaw country, in the northeast part Company. What SYED AMEER ALI has to of the Territory, claiming that it had been ceded to the Government in 1866, but returned to their homes in Kansas, after staking out their claims. Others went with

PAYNE on a project of permanent settlement and gold mining. The fallacy in the argument of the interlopers is exposed by the fact that thirty years before the purchases of 1866, the Indian intercourse act of Congress set apart the Indian Territory to occupancy solely by the tribes and their agents, by the troops at the posts, and by individuals admitted under restricted passports for trading or other purposes, which were to be carefully specified. The treaties of 1866 were made subject to these laws, and could not inferentially abrogate them. In fact, the resort of would be settlers to Congress for remedial legislation shows that they knew they had no right to invade the Territory. They besleged Congress for years to erect the lands ceded in 1866 into a new Territory, to be called Oklahoma, because they knew that without such legislation any entrance into the Territory under pretence of preëmpting lands would be a direct violation of the law

There is no reason why the inviolability

conspicuously settled, once for all. doubtedly there is unoccupied land there; but tribes are moved upon it, from time to time, from other parts of the country, where the pressure of whites on Indian reservations is more urgent. With millions of acres open to settlement at the West, there can be no plea of necessity for encroaching on the Indian Territory.

What a Candidate !

The DE GOLVER case is a very simple one. when it is squarely stated. Mr. GARFIELD was Chairman of the Committee on Approprintions. The contractors were interested in procuring the passage of an appropriation for a certain object. Strangers to Mr. GARFIELD, they approached him through a third party and hired him for \$5,000. This

sum he received and kept.

Hired him for what? As to their reasons for paying him \$5,000 there cannot be the slightest doubt. In their letters to each other they boasted of having bought the man who held the purse strings of the nation. As far as they were concerned, the

\$5,000 were a bribe. Mr. GARPIELD chooses to take a different view of it. He says that he honestly earned the \$5,000 by rendering legal services to the contractors; that he prepared a brief; that

the \$5,000 were a fee. The appropriation which the contractors desired, and to procure which they paid Mr. GARPIELD \$5,000, passed the committee of which he was Chairman. The intentions of the contractors were thus accomplished. They received from Mr. GARFIELD what they considered an equivalent for \$5,000.

But the legal services which, according to Mr. CARFIELD's view of the transaction, were to earn the \$5,000, were never rendered by him. There is conclusive evidence that he never made any argument for his clients; no human being has ever seen the brief which he says he prepared.

Mr. GARFIELD was bribed by DE GOLYER MCCLELLAN, as he was bribed by OAKES AMES; and in both cases he committed perjury to shield himself.

HUGH HASTINGS is the present proprietor and editor of the Commercial Advertiser in this

He was formerly the editor of the Albany Switch, and got into some trouble.

Was the Switch a blackmailing publication?

Governor Connell has appointed Mr Horace Russell to be a Justice of the Superior Court in the place of the late Judge Cubris. This appointment only holds good till the end of the present year, since the next incumbent of the office will be elected by the people this fall. It was, of course, expected that the Governor would confer the place upon Mr. ELIHU ROOT, who was the candidate of the Republican party for a judicial office at the last election, and who was defeated with his party; but we presume Mr. Root was too proud to ask for it, Mr. RUSSELL is 35 or 40 years old, and has been in practice here as a lawyer for about a dozen years past. For some time he has served as an assistant in the office of District Attorney PHELPS. He is a genial, accomplished, and popular man, and we have no doubt will display the industry necessary to make him a

The bankers are to meet at Saratoga, Aug 11, 12, and 13, to talk over panies, silver, taxes, clearing houses, and so forth. JOHN SHERMAN is to address them on resumption; but it must cause him a pang to remember that he will not appear at Saratoga as a nominee for President as he hoped at the time when he made the

If the other foreigners in Turkish service are as fastidious as the Englishman, Hobart Pasha, the Porte is not to be congratulated. despatch from Constantinople says that Ho-BART has definitely refused to take command of the squadron sent to attack the Greeks. From the blind obedience which Eastern despots are wont to demand of their subordinates to this liberty of action claimed by Admiral Honartgreater than his English training and service ever allowed him-is certainly a long leap.

British ships have a way of administering reproof in bulk to natives of Africa or the South Seas who may be guilty of unseemly conduct. They shell the villages of the offenders. Samoan news shows that the gunboat Danae has just in that region. The incident is not an important one, except to the shelled Samoans; but in the days of GRANT and STEINBERGER it might have led to a declaration of war with Great Britain.

Three matches are on to-day's programme at Creedmoor-the Remington Gold, for a prize of \$300; the third competition for the July Off-hand Individual, and the Ballard Rifle, whose prize is a mid-range rifle of the make indicated. A division of the entrance money also, as usual, supplies minor prizes. In the Remington and Ballard matches the first prizes are accompanied by that very familiar restriction, "to be won three times, not necessarily consecutive," which keeps so many of the Creedmoor prizes dangling tantalizingly year after year before the competitors. Still, this method keeps the Rifle Association better supplied with current prizes than it would otherwise be; and if it gives winners the experience of hope deferred, yet it also allows losers another chance-usually a good many other chances. Some of these prizes requiring three different winnings bid fair to last for future generations to struggle over.

The rain of yesterday morning was uncommonly heavy and uncommonly welcome. It lid much good. Broadway and the lower streets were washed clean. The trees and the grass profited by the wet, and put on a richer hue of green than they have worn for weeks.

Mr. C. D. WARNER'S study of the Western Man in Scribner's Magazine for August is interesting but incomplete. The most remarkable species of the genus, the Ohio Man, might well have engaged Mr. WARNER's attention to the extent of a paragraph or two at least. A supplemental paper on that branch of the subject by some competent authority-Senator Cong-LING, for instance-would be timely as well as instructive.

CHASTINE Cox was hanged last Friday. Yesterday three colored men were brought be ore one of our Police Justices. They had been engaged, it appeared, in a murderous street affray the night before, in which a revolver and two razors had been freely used, as the resultant sullet wounds, hacks, and gashes testified. Another Police Justice held for trial a young ruffian, not colored, who the night before had pulled out his navy revolver and put a ball through the cont, yest, and shirt of a Swedish sailor, grazing his akin. Also, an accomplice who, with other roughs, had knocked down the oliceman making the arrest and kicked him brutally in the head to force him to release his

prisoner. Early yesterday morning a frightened colored sailor informed a policeman that a boarding house keeper had just fired two shots at him from a revolver, one of the bullets grazing his head. The policeman, who had heard the shots, arrested the man, but, the sailor not appearing

n court, the Justice let him go. One of the chief arguments for the retention of the gallows is its alleged value as a deterrent, in striking dread to the hearts of men in clined to homicide, and thus preventing other murders.

The annual regattas of the East and outh have now been rowed, but some at the West are still to occur. The Mississippi Valley Amateur Rowing Association, the second largest rowing organization in the country. timetion drawn in the matter of salary be- of the Indian Territory should not now be ing three days. One of the features of the Basper & Brethers... holds its third annual meeting next week dur-

Northwestern Amsteur Rowing Association an older organization, whose annual regatian this year is the twelfth, is its encouragement of on-oared barge matches. Plenty of these boats may be seen in Michigan waters, but they are not employed here. They might well, however, be introduced, for the sake of variety. There is no particular reason why the number of oars should be limited to eight.

Gen. NEAL Dow's letter accepting the Presidential nomination is honest, outspoken. and to the point. Believing the suppression o the liquor traffic to be the one great issue of the day, he consents to serve as standard bearer, though he wishes the choice of the Prohibitory National Convention had fallen on somebody

Shooting sick or lame horses who sink under their labors in the public streets is prevention of cruelty to animals: leaving the carasses for days in the neighborhood is an act of cruelty to men and women.

Now it is Senator BUTLER whom the Casues of Cash's Depot, in South Carolina, are going to kill. Senator BUTLER has written an open letter, in which, referring to the murder of Col. Shannon by Cash, he used this plain "There must be something radically wrong in a public sentiment which can force a man of Shannon's high character and acknowledged courage to fight a duel under the circumstances which surrounded him. It is about time we were finding out where we are, and ascertaining whether border rufflanism is to govern this country, or whether civilized institutions shall be maintained." That is the question in a nutshell. Let South Carolina consider it soberly and well!

The peculiarity of yesterday's meeting of the Fraudulent Cabinet was, that only one member was present, Mr. Ramser, for whom Cabinet meetings have not yet lost the charm of novelty.

Are there more fools or knaves in this world? Do the fools exist mainly to be deluded by the

knaves, or have they aspecial end of their own? Why Charles Bradlaugh is an Athelet.

London, July 4.-You've all heard of Charles Bradlaugh, the best advertised and best known man in England. Well, long before this letter arrives you will has gained the day and has that he taken his seat in the House of Commons as member for Northampton. I can imagine how the brilliant Col. Bob Ingersoll will chuckle over this, for they are both on thosame platform in religious matters. Perhaps the readers of THE SUN would like to know a little about so conspicuous a public man. A friend who knows him well tells me that he was born near London, in 1833. He school days were ended before he was twolve years old, and he became an errand boy in a lawyer's office. It is became an errand boy in a lawyer's office. It is somewhat difficult with Mr. Bradlaugh's avowal of atheism, to picture him as a Christian young man and Sunday school teacher, but so it was—no one excelling him in punctuality and goodness. Then why did he become an infidel? Well, it seems he was induced to prepare for a confirmation service. His spiritual adviser, the Rev. I. G. Packar, told him to study carefully the thirty-nine articles and the four Gospels. Bradlaugh possessed then, as now, a mind quick at detecting discrepancies. Fancying that he perceived contradictions between the thirty-nine articles and the Gospels, and desiring further light, he wrote a courteous letter to Mr. Packar, stating his perplexities, and asking for counsel. In-test of a kind reply, the bigoted minister suspended him as a teacher in the Sunday school, and this strangs and unmanily behavior so upset the young man that he the Sunday school, and this strange and unmaily behaviors of used the young man that he neglected his attendance at church, passing his Sundays at open air meetings of infidels and listening to Chartist lectures, his views becoming decidedly heterotiox. Mr. Bradlaugh is a powerful orator, and he will make a stir in Parliament.

Calling for the Production of the 85,00

Brief.

From the Chicago Times.

Gen. Garfield admits the receipt of \$5,000 from De Golyer & McClellan, through Dick Parsons, but he indignantly denies that it was a bribe. Why was he paid so much, for it was a bribe. Why was he paid so much, for it was a bribe. Why was he paid so much, for it was a arge fee to the best of inwyers for the hardest of work? Chittenden was interested with De Golyer & McClellan in the paving contract obtained for them by Garfield, but was never able to make good that interest, because, while admitting his service, the firm formally pleaded that the contract having been obtained by a bribe it was contrary to public morals. This Chittenden avows that the amount was paid not for the services of Lawver Garfield, neither for those of Congressman Garfield, except in so far as he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. Garfield says it was for downright hard work, he having examined some forty different kinds of pavement and made a written brief showing the value of the "fronizing" process above all others. The Nation, without seeing the brief, thinks the work upon it worth the fee. But whore is the brief? How long was it? How lucid and convincing? The document is not filed among the records of the District of Columbia. It does not seem to be in existence, it was never read to the Board of the District, and never filed for reading. Unless there was some labor upon this brief the fee was obviously for the purchase of the Congressman's influence, for a mere statement to Sheptierd was not a professional service worth \$5,000. Garfield claimed that he wrote the brief. But what became of it? Was it written merely for the purpose of formal labor for a fee? Cross-questioned before the committee on the real estate pool, by Mr. Nickerson, who owned the ironizing process. Gen. Garfield was asked: "Did you file with the Board of Public Works of this District a brief or opinion, written, printed or other, upon the subject of the De Golyer pavement?" Mr. Garfield's answer was: "Louid not say I From the Chicago Times.

An Agnostic Juryman.

From the St. James's Gazette.
After Sir Thomas Chambers (the Recorder) had taken his scat at the Lord Mayor's Court yesterday (July 5), he was informed that a juryman objected to be sworn, although he had answered to his name, on the

ground that he objected to the oath. Upon that Mr. Fitch, the Sergeant at Mace, tendered to him a printed affirmation in these terms: "I. ——— do solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare that the taking of an eath is, according to my religious belief, unlawful. And I do also solemnly, sincerely, and truly affirm and declare that I will well and truly try the issue joined between the parties, and a true verdict give according to the evidence."

Mr. Ross (the Juryman) said he refused to affirm in those

The Recorder-To what do you object? Mr. Ross-That which refers to my religious belief. The Recorder—Then do you mean you have no religious

Mr. Ross-I am an Agnostic, and although willing to do my duty I cannot claim to have any religious belief, and in consequence could not have religious scruples in tak-ing the oath. On the same ground I cannot affirm under my statute, and will not outrage the feelings of those who are of a religious faith by repeating words or going through a form which in my case would be a mockery.

The Recorder—Oh, dear! I hope we are not to have
the same difficulty here as has been in the House of Commens. Perhaps we had better dispense with the service of this contleman and proceed with the business of the court. Mr. Ross then withdrew.

Judge Horace Russell.

Herace Russell. Judge Advocate-General of Gov. Cornell's Military Staff, was appointed yesterday a Judge of the Superior Court, to fill the vacancy made by the death of the late Chief Justice Curtis. Gen. Russell has been for several years an assistant to District Attor has been for several years an assistant to District Attorney Pheips. He got official notification of his appointment shortly before men vesterday, in the Iristrict Attorney's office, and he telegraphed without delay his management of the Assistant Datrict Attorney's office, and he celegraphed without delay his management of the Assistant Datrict Attorney shirt to Mr. Bassell is a continuous of the Assistant Datrict County in the first shirt of the setting of one of the highest courts of this State. He was hern a Frankint chounty in 1843. His father, Charles Hossell, was both tarner and merchant, and is the session of 1857-8 represented Frankin County in the Assembly, Gen. Russell was traducted from Dartmonth College and liarvard Law School. He practiced law in this city from 1849 to 1872. In the latter year he was appointed Assistant District Attorney. Gen. Russell is a son-in-law of Mr. Henry Hilton.

SALT LARE CITY, July 20.—Full census returns give Utah a population, in round numbers, of 144,000, as increase of 05 her cent, in ten years. At their last April conference, the Mornion reported that the Mornion supulation was 112,000, heaving 32,000 non-Nacinous, in 1570, the non-Mornions were less than 10,000, as increase of 300 per cent. The increase of the Mornion population is 40 per gagat.

The Scawanhaka Fund.

Subscriptions already acknowledged......

MR. MCARTHY'S MELONA.

Actonishing Result of Applying Artthmetics of Trade in Fruit. Mr. D. McCarthy and his partner have opened the watermelon season. They do this every year at about this time, at the corner of Fulton and South streets in Fulton Market. Heretofore they have opened the scason with a carving knife, a rough board counter, and a cargo of melons, but this year they have added a dozen fron fruit knives, and a slab of oil-cloth in imitation of marble as a covering for the counter. The effect of this counter, inden with big chunks of red and white watermelons, on the hurrying throng that pushes its way to the Fulton Ferry of an evening is really remarkable. Men

romen, and children, who an instant before entertained no other thought than that of catching the earliest possible ferryboat, see these chunks of watermelon, pause, stare, and then meskly place themselves behind the row of eaters along the board and reach for the newly cut silces and the fruit knives. The fruit catches about one in every five of those who hurry along toward the ferry. Merchants, bankers, well-dressed women and ragged street children all dine together at this counter. Mr. McCarthy waits on the table, silces the meions, and gossips with his boarders. His partner behind the board, whose lower half is hidden among watermelons, seems to be engaged in the marical work of handing out a meion a minute without decreasing the size of the heap. The partner takes the money, changing big notes for the wealthy and accepting rathing handfuls of coppers from the others. The season opened with silces at five cents each, and the market remains firm at that figure. Mr. McCarthy says he is the largest retail dealer in town, and sells from seventy to eighty meions a day. This must be his daily receipt account:

Seventy-five melons cut into eighths at five tertained no other thought than that of catch-

dealer in town, and sells from seventy to eighty melons a day. This must be his daily receipt account:

Seventy-five melons, cut into eighths, at five cents an Signit, \$30.

If the melons cost ten cents each, his expenditure must be about \$7.50. Take \$7.50 from \$30 and there remain \$22.50, and that divided amounts to \$11.25 for each member of the firm.

But Mr. McCarthy and his partner open their business at 8 o'clock to the morning and do not stop selling until 7 o'clock in the evening, a period of eleven hours. Therefore they do their work for a fraction more than a dollar and two cents each per hour. It would appear that they sell 600 slices of melon a day, but these do not cover an area of 600 customers. The Sun reporter who taked to Mr. McCarthy yesterday ate two slices, and saw a man pay for seven slices that he had just devoured.

That must be your best customer," the reporter remarked.

No." Mr. McCarthy replied. "the best eater we have is Mr. Cunchan, a fruit dealor, who has a stand in the market, and deals principally in oranges. He casts twelve slices regularly every day, and twelve slices is a melon and a hall."

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

A Foreigner Dictating Where the Helr to the Spanish Throne shall be Born. LONDON, July 20 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Daily News says: When the Queen Marie Christina came to Spain she retained only one Austrian attendant, a young and able physician, who insisted at the end of June, on account of her Majesty's health, on the transfer of the Court to La Granja directly after the Cortes separated. The Spanish doctors hardly concealed their joniousy of the foreigner, who now advises the King to prolong the stay of the Court at La Granja until after the Queen's confinement, which is expected in August, when the heat in Madrid will be very great. The senior Spanish physician resigned, and others would have followed his example had not the King declined to receive his resignation. The opinion of the Madrid surgeons is that with care the heat might not be dangerous. Premier Canovasidel Castillo ishares this opinion. He considers the La Granja Palaco to be very insufficient for the State ceremonies sitending the birth of an heir to the throne. The Austrian physician sturdily defends his view. The Queen profers to remain at La Granja." on account of her Majesty's health, on the

CENSUS STATISTICS.

Untaxed New York Real Estate-Increase

Mr. Charles D. Adams, the Supervisor of the Census, wrote to the Mayor a few days ago city exempted from taxation. In reply he was informed that the total official valuation of uninformed that the total official valuation of untaxed property was \$186,000,000. This includes church buildings, public buildings, and lands the titles to which are owned by the city. Mr. Adams is engaged in making a revised compilation of the population of New York from the schedule returns of the enumerators, nearly all of whom have turned in their books. He will forward the statistics, when fully compiled, to the Census Bureau, to be incorporated in the printed reports. He says that he is in receipt of many complants of the omission of names from the returns of the enumerators, but investigation has proved the complaints to be erroneous in almost every instance. He believes that the returns are less than one per cent. inaccurate.

accurate. The present census gives to the city two or three additional members of Congress.

Peaches for New York. Peaches are arriving in New York in sufficient quantities to meet the demand. The chief variety other varioties there will be Troth's Early from lower Delaware and lower Maryiand, and some very nice ones from along the Delaware and Dorchester Railroad, and from Laurel, Delaware. The crop, both in Delaware and Maryiand, is very iarjee, and the coming week will bring some very heavy shipments by rail. New Jersey will only have a fair crop, but larger than last season's. In the lower end of Cumberland County it will be a total failure. The greater portion of the late fruit comes from the Hudson River towns. The yield this year is large.

A New American Singer in London. From the London Truth.

Madame Isabel Frase tis another new vocalist to whom a welcome may be given. She comes from America, has a rich contraits voice, and in both appearance and vocal style is currously like Autometic Sterling. She made her first appearance in London at Mrs. Gould's recent concert, at which, by the way, Mrs. Use good having sung. The Time of Roses' exquisition of the present by handling up to singer and composer a big

Buckskin Sam's Tribute to Texas Jack. Noble and brave, with a heart kind and free,

Erect and graceful as a pecan tree, With open, fair face and an eye that told Of a friendship more pure and lasting than gold; With a hand that would open to poverty's child, Or quickly grasp rifle baid war cries wild; With a love sincere and lasting as life For that beautiful woman, his gifted wife-Such was Texas Jack, a true prairie pard. And his death it has struck me, struck mighty hard

No more will be turn the wild stampede With whoop and yell on galloping steed; No more take the red man's meccasined track, 'Mid bow string's twang and rifle's crack; No more with rare skill his lasso whirt. Or through the air his dread bowie har! No more be poised on the mustang's back, And drive wild herds on the northern track; No more the "black snake" deftly swing; No more on the Llanos will his rifle ring-The far-away trails his feet have trod Will know him no more—he has gone to God!

Mouning o'er prairies on the norther's breath Methinks I hear the weird call of death, Sighing through canon and chaparral The muffled sound of Jack's funeral knell. Methinks that now the coyote's sharp bark And the howl of black wolf in the woodland dark Is tempered with much more mournful sound, And prairie flowers droop lower to the ground. Methinks the warblers of the Rio Grands Must sing less sweet as they mount the air, And the maidens of that summery land Must veil their faces in their raven hair.

Lay him to rest in his narrow home Beneath the sky, earth's natural dome Where Southern verdure luxuriant grow Re'er withered by ley Northern snowa There, 'neath the Spanish moss and rine, Where myriads of flowering drespers twine Let nim repose in Nature's wild. Fit resting place for Nature's child. There would I dig in grassy bank. Afar from noisy cow bells clans, Where oft the red man leaves his track, A fitting grave for Texas Jack.
There would I lay him down to rest.
Amid the scenes that he loved best. I'd dig his lone grave long and wide, And lay his rifle by his side His serape use for a winding sheet: And those brave hands which oft grasped mine In lonely watch on the picket line. When yelling Sloux with hasty tramp Strove to stampede the frontier camp; Those hands that grasped in van or battle. 'Mid cannon's roar and sabre's rattle, The flag he thought waved over the right, Those hands should clasp 'round knife and " six." Yes, all his various prairie "tricks," ould lay beside him, until the horn f Gabriel wakes the eventful morn. But, be his grave in wild wood made,

Or in the city's busy mart, Carve on the stone, in words of gold, "HERE LIME A HOULE MEASE." San S. Hall ("Buckshin San ") WILEINGTON, Del., July, 1880.

OUR READERS HAVE THEIR SAY.

Physician who Thinks Dr. Tanner Can Do It TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Dr. Tanuar has already accomplished more than pertain alleged scientific mon of this city said it was possible for him to do in the way of fasting. They said that should the fasting man hold out beyond a certain time-fifteen days, I believe it was—it would "upset all the theories of science" in this respect. It follows that Dr. Tanner must be a very extraordinary man, or else hat these so-called scientific men are not so

learned as they have been supposed to be. Now, what is the theory of science in respect to abstention from food? The only true theory is strongly in favor of Tanner. This theory is deduced from at least two well-established truths. The first is, that experiments on the ower animals have proved over and over again that they can live for forty days and more without food. The second is, that most healthy animais, when deprived of food, succumb only fter losing two-fifths of their whole weight. In after losing two-fifths of their whole weight. In testing newly-discovered drugs and poisons the experiments are usually made upon dogs. As one writer puts it, "it has been found that a man can do almost snything that a dog can," But Dr. Tanner, in the enjoyment of liberty and all the necessary comforts of life, with the one exception of food from external sources, has a great advantage over the imprisoned dog. While the dog wears out his nervous energy in ceaseless efforts to free himself from confinement, the man reposes in the sweet assurance that he can liberate himself at any moment if he chooses.

that he can liberate himself at any moment if he chooses.

A fact which seems very difficult for the popular mind to comprehend is that the human stomach is pseuliarly a creature of habit. If the stomach is accustomed to being fed wice, thrice, or four times a day, it gets in the habit of demanding food at the regular intervals. This, however, has little to do with the case in hand, as compared with the vasty more important fact that the stomach, after being purposely denied for a certain length of time, ceases its demands and compels the system to call upon its laid-up store of supplies. Other things being favorable, the fasting animal, whether it be man or dog, can live for a period of time corresponding to the amount of extra force he had laid up in his own body at the beginning of the last.

The Association of the content aboved that ani-

ginning of the last.

The experiments of Chossat showed that animals deprived of food from external sources lived upon their own bodies until ninety percent of their adipose tissue was consumed. Applying the rule established by these experiments to the human animal, it would appear that forty days ought not to be a very long fast for a man of Dr. Tanner's make up, provided he is taken at his best and the experiment conducted in the most favorable manner to the faster.

ducted in the most favorable manner to the faster.

Dr. Tanner, though considerably below the medium height of of men, is capable of feeding up to 194 pounds. He began his present fast at 157% pounds. At the end of his twentieth day he had lost 25% pounds, or less than one-half of the loss needed to bring him down to three-fifths his weight at the start.

Why should not Dr. Tanner continue his fast, provided he does not make an indiscreet use of water? He says he does not experience the slightest sensation of hunger. He certainly enjoys a happy frame of mind when not needlessly annoved by rude speciators and fussy dectors, and on Saturday afternoon he said he felt like starting on a go-as-you-please walking match around Clarendon Hall!

Taking into consideration the amount of mental excitement which Dr. Tanner has had to endure, I calculate that what he has already done is practically equal to a fast of at lenst thirty days.

That the laity should entertain the belief that it is impossible for a healthy human being to live more than a few days without food is not sent to the control of the control o

That the laity should entertain the belief that it is impossible for a heality human being to live more than a few days without food is not surprising; but the physicians who were filled with wonder before Dr. Tanner's first week was up, showed that they were pitifully behind the age, and needed to extend their scope of learning a little beyond the narrow sphere of orthodox and stereotyped prescriptions.

NEW YORK, July 18.

M. B. NEWTH, M. D.

Justice Wanted for Louisville. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In dis

mesing the growth of cities, as shown by the census re-urns, you say in Sunday's issue of your journal. " the inrease in Louisville has been only it per cent. You were misled by an estimate made by an enumera or before the taking of the census of Louisville had been completed. The increase, according to the official count, was about 21 per cent. the total number of names taken at this count being 128,505, as against 100,753 in 1870. But it is claimed that the enumeration is far short of the setual population. This claim is based apout the retaking of the census of the Third Ward, done by the Board of Trade, the result being the addition of 717 mounts were 10,280 to the terrament enumerators. The country of the terrament enumerators. The totals were 10,280 to the terrament enumerators. The totals were 10,280 to the entire shortage.

There were the terrament to take, and 10,000 is a moderate estimate for the entire shortage.

The reason the census work was so hadly done in Louisville was that there was no sucervisor to instruct the estimerators, or to direct and correct their work. The supervisor for the district to which Louisville belongs was on his death bed when appointed, dying when the runneration was about haif done. The Louisville enumerators were all green hands, and did their work enlirsty on their own responsibility. The Board of Trade intends to ask a retaking of the census of Louisville, that she may show her true progress and take the rais to which she is enuited. ompleted. The increase, according to the official count

How a Mississippi Doctor Cures Sanks Bites TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! I SAW nonia as a cure for snake bite. I desire to add my testi I have practised eight years in the Varoe swamps. I have attended many cases of some bite, both of raitiesnakes and moccasins. My treatment has invariably been to cut down freely with a bistoury, dilatng the orifices made by the two langs. After per a reasonable amount of bleeding, I stuff into the wounds the dry salt of carbonate of ammonia. At the same time I give a tolerably strong solution of the same internally, say five to eight grains every fifteen minutes, until a drachin has been taken dess, it sufficient. Upon dissolvdrachm has been taken fleas, if sufficient. Upon dissoir ting, the animonia is rapidly communicated to the blood and through it to the tissues previously visited by the poison. The latter, as is the case with all animal polsons, being of an acid reaction, the powerful alkali, or evertaking it, instantly neutrafuse it, destroying its specific properties. I rely upon this treatment always, and I have never had any trouble with such cases. The whiskey treatment is adjuvant culty, and I attach but little importance to it. Thos. H. W. Ursharn, M. D. Carkolfon, Miss., July 15.

triking while the fron is Hot in Pennsylvania To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: While the boys are wrangling over the question of who erected the first pole and finus to the breeze the first Hancock flag. I must give my experience. I have a private tele-graph line running into my office. After returning from linner on June 24 the words "Hancock is nominated" came over the wire. That afternoon my daughter made a Hancock banner, and the next morning my son and a Hancock banner, and the next storning my son and myself procured a pole from the woods and sware to the breeze the first liancock has in Togs County, Pa., if not the first in the United States.

The swearles of the nomination we fired 100 curs and the first in the United States.

The swearles and bunifies in honor of the choice by the distribution of the choice had been decided to the same distribution of the choice of these United States. We contained the first work and English city on Friday evening, June 25, The care now 150 of Democratic voters.

The Garfield mentcalled a meeting last week, and eleven persons attended it. One was elected President and the other ten Vice-Presidents. If other portions of Pennsylvania evolute as does this section, the 17,000 Republican majority of 78 will be transferred to the Democracy this year.

Blosseurg, Pa., July 13.

BLOSSBURG, Pa., July 13.

The Best Cure for Garfieldism. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The best

campaign matter for distribution is certainly to be found in the columns of The Sex, and I wish it could be put in the hands of every reading Republican. I hold that no Republican, if he be honest and patriotic, can consent to Republican, if he be honest and patriotic, can consent tyote for Garbeid, after reading That Sirk's exposures, his corrupt acts while in Congress. I have for some weeks past hought comes of Tax Sex, in addition to the one for which I subscribe, to give to my Republication of the consensation of the subscribe of votes will be lost to carfield. I don't try now to early consensation of the subscribe of votes will be lost to carfield. I don't try now to early in the first of the subscribe of votes with the lost to carfield. I don't try now to early the first of the subscribe of the

The Irish Political Exites.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see that a movement has been set on foot by several Irish mem-bers of Parliament to obtain an amnesty for the Irish exilea. Now, I for one would be very thankful to Messrs-O'Cormor Power, Biggar, Barry, and the rest if they O'Comor Fower, Biggar, Barry and the res it they should obtain an homerable amnesty, to enable me to return to my country. I am not one whose term of exicuting to my counted by ears, for, having been wounded and captured at Dobin in 1887, I was charged with high treason and suit to the mistary hospital, whence I resagged leaving the charge still hanging over me and dooming me to perfemal exile, as bundreds of others in this country are doomed.

John Kirwas.

Two Problems.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Shy: 1. How many feet have sity sheep, the shepherd, and his dog? 2. Two of us stopped at a farm house and produced some milk, agreeing that each should pay in proportion to the milk, agreeing that each should pay in proportion to the quantity he drank. The vessel, full to the brim, was explindrical in form, being ten inches in height, and the diameter of the lottom was ax inches. My companion drank and he could see half of the bottom to the vessel, when I drank the remainder. How much should each of us pay, the whole cost of the milk being to cents?

Quinner.

Wherein Br. Tanner is Fortunate. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is a very fortunate thing for Dr. Tanner that he did not try to live forty days on Jersey City (Passaic) water. He would have been full of mud by this time. Jansey.

From the Hon. Carl Schure's Speech. Pesterday, at Indianapolts. In my opinion the interests of the republic demand the election of James A. Gardeld to the Presi-dency of the United States.

Asiatic cholera, cholera morbus, summer complaint, colic, sour atomach, distribues, and all affections of the bowels, inchest to either children or adults, are cured at once by Br. Jayno's Carminicity. Balsam. It shays the irritation and calms the action of the atomach, and earing pleasant to the tale. Is an acceptable remady to the youngest in the lamily.—46:

BUNBEAMS.

-The Continental Gazette says that American colony in Paris is rapidly diminishing.

—In the poorhouse at Milwaukee is one

Joseph Daws, who before the war was reputed wo over \$3,000,000. -A Colorado girl lost a leg, and her gal-

lant lover had a pocketbook made of a piece of tauned skin from the amputated part.

-Rome is said to be the most English of outinental cities, so far as the manners and custom f the upper ten are concerned.

-- Moneure D. Conway thinks the repre-

antolicure D. Colliway unlikes the repre-sentation of the "Agameman" at Oxford a more remark-able performance than that at Ober-Animergau.

—Two little boys at Whitowater, Wis-were incited to fight for the amusement of a street crowd. The show delighted the spectators, until one of the pugilists fell dead from heart disease

—An Enoch Arden, at Mount Vernon,
Ohio, is likely to get his wife back, for he returns with a
fortune of \$50,000, while the Philip Ray is a shiftless fellow, and has led the Annie Lee a miserable life for fourteen years. -The Earl of Leitrim (nephew of the mur-

dered Earl) recently made in the House of Lords an impassioned appeal to the Government to protect the Irish landfords, and not allow them to be "stoned like the -Henry de Criquelle, in a work on a French district known as Le Morvan, says that in summer wolves have no fixed abode but travel about, and toward

August they eat such quantities of grapes that they are often beastly drunk. -How much sincerity there was in Miss Neilson's affecting farewell to the stage, in this city, may be judged by the fact that she soon sails from San Fran cisco to Australia to fulfil a long engagement, and will

-The following is an extract from theatrical advertisement in Leadville: "Uninterrupted success! Appearance of 16 beautiful dizzy blenden! cale of prices: To the near-sighted, \$1. At an altitude 50 cents. To the far off, 25 cents. Bald-heade

-Mrs. Greenzwrit of Williamsport, Pa., ost her voice several years ago, and the physicians could not make her utter a word. She lately resolved to try the efficacy of prayer, and now can talk as well as ever. She says that an hour of earnest praying every day for a month was required.

-Centuries ago some one left a London parish property yielding \$1.25 a year for an annual 'love feast," at which persons at variance should incer and be reconciled. This gradually expanded into \$300 a year, which for a long time past has been devoured by he "parochial" authorities holding the bequest in trus n dinners at Richmond.

-William Ellwood was actually too proud to beg and too housest to steal. He was travelling atoo in Ontario, trying in vain to get orders for agricultural implements. Finding himself without a cent, and having eaten nothing for two days, he hid himself in a barn and resolved to starve to death. He was discovered, when almost dead, by a farmer who would willingly have fed him for the asking. -Bakewell, the originator and manager

of a Leadville mining company, made his assessments so heavy and frequent that the stockholders finally refused to put in any more money. Then he armed him-self with a revolver, and started out avowedly to collect or kill. He found several of the stockholders in a barroom. They refused to pay, and he badly wounded two before receiving a fatal bullet himself. -The Churchman says: "We see it stated that Mrs. Hancock is a Roman Catholic. We think it will be found on inquiry that she is a devout communicant

of her distinguished husband at Governor's Island she has taken much personal interest in the services at St. Cornelius's Chapel, and rendered most valuable a-susance in the musical part of the services. -Parkersburg, in West Virginia, has a ten-year-old hero. He plunged into a river to save a drowning playfellow, came very near losing his own life completely exhausted. Then the rescued one insensibly

in the Episcopal Church, and that during the residence

rolled back into the water, and the brave little fellow again performed the difficult feat of getting him out.

—A shocking balloon accident occurred at Le Mans in France on Sunday, July 4. M. and Mins. Petit went up to one balloon, and their son in a smaller one attached to it. The former burst soon after starting and the car fell 400 yards to the ground, Ame. Peut es-caping with slight bruises, but her husband was much hurt, and has since died. The smaller balloon got free,

and the youth effected a descent some miles distant. -A man went into a Galveston dentist's shop to have some troth extracted. He had taken a large drink of brandy to sustain his courage. The dentist retired to another room, and came back with a revolver and bowie knife strapped on his person "When a man's breath smells of emotional insunity, as your

-The Columbus Fact tells how on Dries sach's menagerie entering Newark. O., the elephant's keeper fell in a fit, when the elephant wouldn't allow any one to approach him, but at first taking him up ten-derly with his trunk tried to put him on his tusks, but finding he was insensible put him gently down sgain, and showed great distress. At length the man revives enough to speak to the animal, and to tell him to k

-A singular discovery was made in Paris boxes was found a letter, which had been posted exactly fifty years ago, and which by some mischance had got stock in the panel instead of finding its way into the box. The letter was duly forwarded to the party to whom it was addressed, who, still more strangely, was alive and who received it salely. The writer, however, had been dead many years.

-Mrs. Sprague is passing the summer at Edgewood, near Washington, an estate bequeathed to her by her tather. A reporter of the Philadelphia Prom, who has been paying a visit to her, imputes her marriage in great measure to her intonse desire to aid her fathor, whose means was small, in his career, and says that "Sprague, when in liquor, which he often was, was a brute, but while her father lived she smothered all the was disagreeable in her life." Her three daughters are

-A Long Branch correspondent of the Cincinnati Esquirer, describing the scene at a juvenile hotel ball, says; "I saw a young lady watching one of the little misses whose plump legs were covered will light blue silk stockings, with elaborate embroidery a the insteps and a delicate vine trailing over the ankles and there was unmistakable envy in the expression of her face as she said: 'Heigho, I wish I was again," The truth was, you see, that she had on as fue stockings as the youngster, but could not show their."

-Jane Williams, having been arrested at Cohoos for trying to get money from a clergyman for a neutions charity, confessed that for years she had guized a good living by that kind of fraud. "Charitable reogle are gulfible sort of fools," she said. Her plan was to forge a letter from a minister to some benevolent person describing a case of suffering that could be relieved by ten or twenty dollars. In a large proportion of terab tempts she was successful, and she had travelled through the country by means of her swindles. She had good looks and a ladylike manner, and was exceedingly sirest -A very novel description of duel which

is reported from France tends to show that the rare for fighting is attaining to inconvenient proportions. Two lads, each about 16 years of age, were, it seems brent fasting together in a factory near the Rue Norw Daniel de Nazareth, Paris, and having quarreiled, agreed to settle their dispute in what is now the prevalent lashion. They were not, however, in possession of talk, so? as a consequence determined to fight with knives throw ing them at each other in the Spanish hashion. Simula three paces apart, they began the battle, and soon one d them fell covered with blood. The respon the vicin descended to the basement of the building for medical and brought a doctor upon the scene just in time 16 will ness the death of the wounded lad. The survivor is now incarcerased at the Police Depot. It is noted that the whole affair is more than ordinarily said, since the based of the boy who now awaits his trial has only just lest his Wife and a daughter, and has been deprived of reason by this fresh misfortune.

-Swinburne is a warm admirer of Brownma: Browning a qualified admirer of Swintorm. The elder pict once met the younger at a railway station and shook his umbrells at him, exclaiming. "An youngle is above, why will you so degrade such splendid to mit? This is but a modified version of Browning," attail words, which were rather too strong for penul. One day Swintourne called on Browning, who received you conficuously, and bade into the processing and but a modified to the processing and but a mine to exceed the processing of the processing of the processing and but a mine to exceed the processing of th teorsly, and bade him be seated-much marvelling the while why he carried with him a small footstool. The mystery was soon cleared up, for Swinburne told the footstool at Browning's feet, and sat himself thereighth He could not arrogate equality with a master of the fliving art; his sole ambition was to sit at his feet. Browning was profoundly bored, and in morial tear that work ofy neight call and become a spectator of the interview He knew his visitor well enough to understand that the latter would not budge for any intruder. It speaks we unce for Browning's urbanity that he conversed patent ly and composedly with the erratio one for the space of An hour; then-for humanity is frail, and some non will not take a hint-his nerves cave way. "And now, said the host," you must forgive me, for I have an aprecise ment, and must go." Ewindurine took up his store and preceded Browning down stairs. In the hall be observed tim he would de anything in his power to be of service to him. Swinburne replied: "It is that you would slice the to all at your feet for jet another five minutes. The tone was one of importurbable gravity. Browning as sented, shif the pair walked up stairs again. &wincors. replaced his footstool, and sat out the full five minutes